

# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

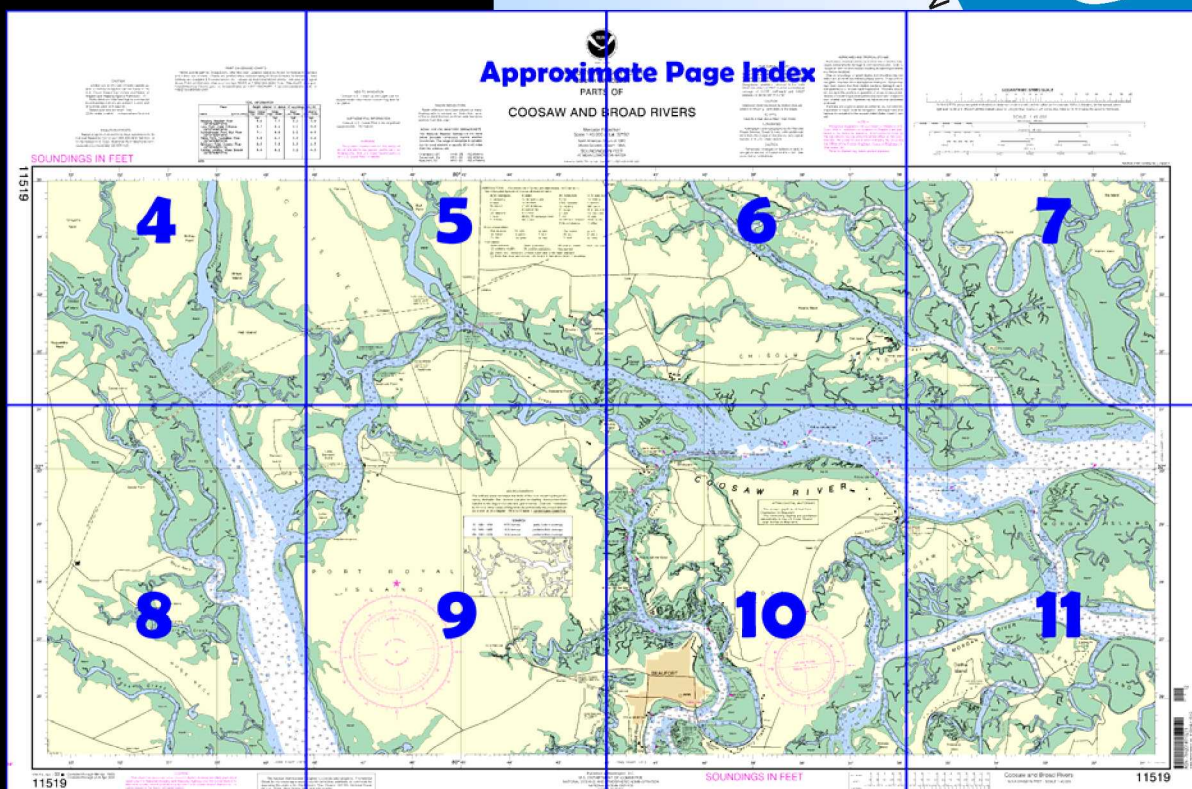
## Parts of Coosaw and Broad Rivers

(NOAA Chart 11519)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)





### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

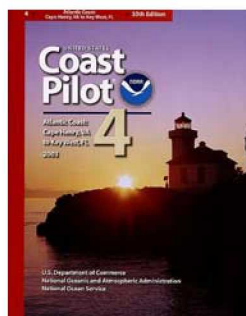
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### [Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 7 excerpts]

(32) **Combahee River** had a depth of 11.4 feet for 9 miles above the entrance. The river is navigable for craft drawing up to 5 feet to Route 17 bridge 20 miles above the entrance. The bridge has a clearance of 14 feet.

(35) **Chisolm**. The depth to Chisolm was 8 feet. A section of a former railroad bridge, now used as a fishing pier, is on the west side of Wimbee Creek, 1 mile above the upper junction with Schooner Channel. The depth was 8 feet to the fishing pier by way of Bull

River, Williman Creek, and Schooner Channel; between Chisolm and the upper junction with Schooner Channel, Wimbee Creek is nearly dry in places at low water.

(36) **Parrot Creek** is a link between Coosaw and Morgan Rivers. The depth was 11 feet. Daybeacons mark the north entrance. Shoaling to bare was just NNW of Daybeacon 2 in the N entrance to Parrot Creek.

(37) **Lucy Point Creek** connects Coosaw and Morgan Rivers. The depth in the creek was 8 feet, for 0.3 mile. Currents in the creek are changeable and unpredictable. A highway bridge crossing the creek 0.3 mile from the entrance with a clearance of 14 feet. The power and telephone cables have a clearance of 28 feet. There is a surfaced launching ramp close N of the fixed bridge. A daybeacon marks the entrance.

(38) **Morgan River**. The river 8 miles long and at its head connects with Chowan Creek; at the divide, this passage is nearly dry at low water where Route 21 bridge has a clearance of 4 feet. **Coffin Creek** near the mouth, has a shrimp-packing plant 1.7 miles above the creek mouth. The depth was 2 feet across the bar at the mouth, thence 8 feet in midchannel to the plant. On **Village Creek** there are two shrimp-packing plants where diesel fuel and supplies may be obtained, in an emergency. Using local knowledge, a depth of 5 feet was available from the entrance to the shrimp-packing plants. **Edding Creek** is 1.5 miles west of Village Creek. The depth in the creek was 5 feet for a distance of 2.5 miles.

(39) On **Jenkins Creek** are two shrimp-packing plants 1.5 above the mouth. The depth was 11 feet to these plants where diesel fuel, water and ice can be obtained in an emergency.

(40) On the south shore of the Morgan River, west of Jenkins Creek, a marina has berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, marine supplies, pump-out station, launching ramp and wet and dry storage.

(41) Johnson Creek was reported closed at low water. Extensive shoals, bare at low water, are east and northeast of the mouth of the creek. The area should be used only at high water by shallow-draft vessels with local knowledge.

(77) A municipal marina and a marina are on the south side of Beaufort west of Route 21 bridge. Other marinas are east of the bridge just inside the entrances to nearby **Factory Creek** and **Broomfield Creek**. Berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, launching ramps, pump-out station, marine supplies and wet and dry storage are available at the marinas.

(78) **Broad River**. The river is not difficult to navigate as far as Whale Branch. A **danger zone** of a pistol range is on the west side of Parris Island. Route 170 bridge with a clearance of 12 feet crosses Broad River 7 miles above the entrance.

(79) The Seaboard System Railroad bridge, which crosses Broad River 15 miles above the entrance has a clearance of 7 feet.

(80) **Whale Branch** had a depth of 4.1 feet to Route 21 bridge; thence 5 feet was to Coosaw River. The Seaboard System Railroad bridge, 4 miles from Broad River has a clearance of 5 feet. The Route 21 bridge, 1.5 miles above the railroad bridge, has a clearance of 20 feet.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Apr. 19/03  
Corrected through LNM Apr. 8/03

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

The project depth is 12 feet from Charleston to Beaufort.  
The controlling depths are published periodically in the US Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

## CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Charleston, SC	KHB - 29	162.55MHz
Savannah, Ga	KEC - 85	162.40MHz
Beaufort, SC	WXJ - 23	162.475MHz

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.678" northward and 0.622" eastward to agree with this chart.

## CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location)    ◦ (Approximate location)

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, FL, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Charleston, SC.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	feet	feet	feet	feet
Beaufort, Beaufort River (32°26'N/80°40'W)	8.0	7.7	0.2	-3.0
Lucy Point Creek Entrance (32°27'N/80°36'W)	6.7	6.4	0.1	-3.0
Summerhouse Point, Bull River (32°31'N/80°34'W)	7.1	6.8	0.2	-4.5
Fields Point, Combahee River (32°34'N/80°33'W)	6.8	6.4	0.2	-4.0
Brickyard Point, Coosaw River (32°29'N/80°41'W)	8.0	7.6	0.2	-4.5
Coming Landing, Whale Branch (32°30'N/80°47'W)	8.6	8.2	0.2	-4.5

(203)

## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

# PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

## CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

⊙ (Accurate location)    ○ (Approximate location)

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## TIDAL INFORMATION

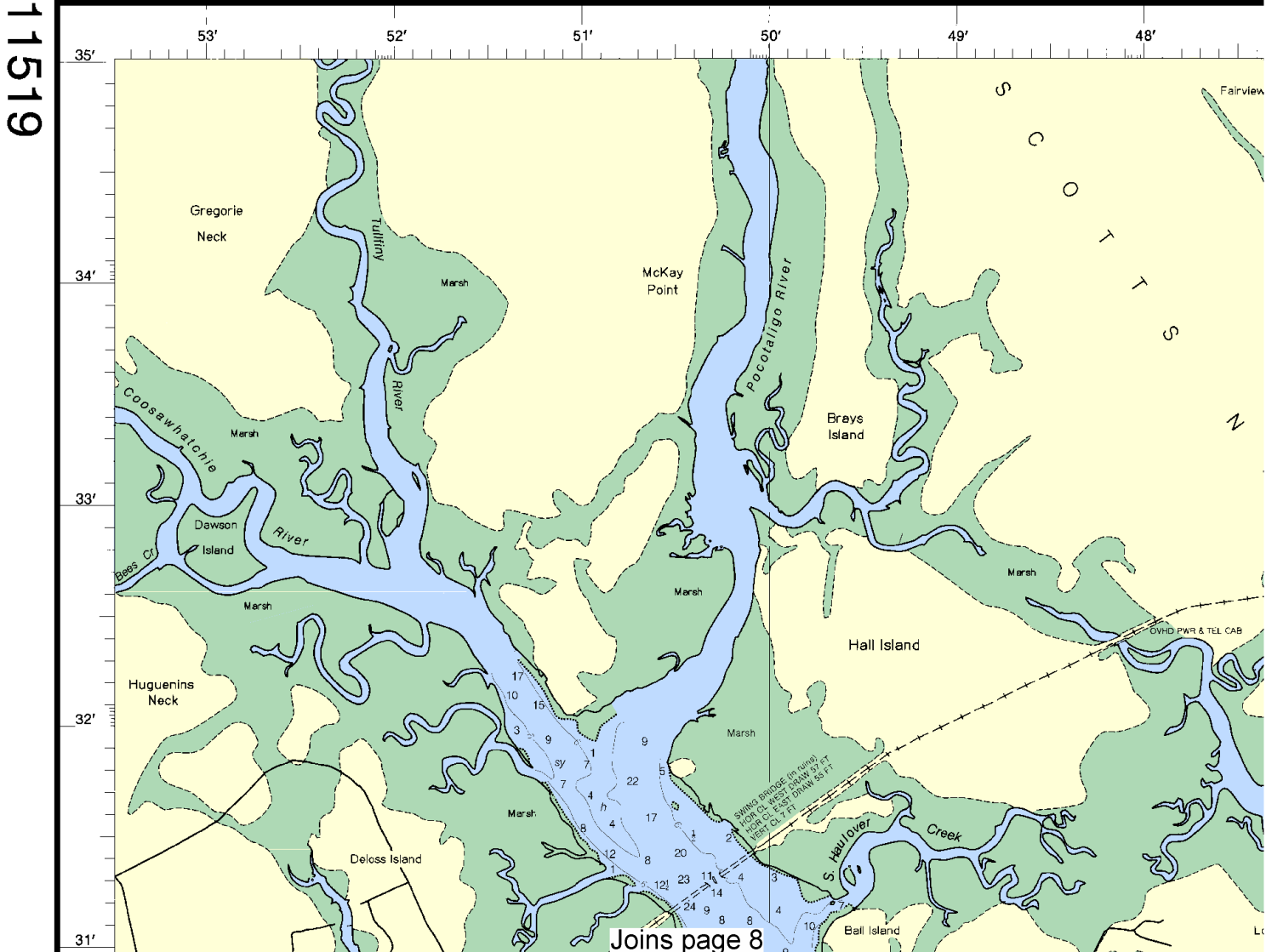
Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	feet	feet	feet	feet
Beaufort, Beaufort River (32°28'N/80°40'W)	8.0	7.7	0.2	-3.0
Lucy Point Creek Entrance (32°27'N/80°36'W)	6.7	6.4	0.1	-3.0
Summerhouse Point, Bull River (32°31'N/80°34'W)	7.1	6.8	0.2	-4.5
Fields Point, Combehee River (32°34'N/80°33'W)	6.8	6.4	0.2	-4.0
Brickyard Point, Coosaw River (32°29'N/80°41'W)	8.0	7.6	0.2	-4.5
Coming Landing, Whale Branch (32°30'N/80°47'W)	8.6	6.2	0.2	-4.5

Co  
suppl  
naviga

Cc  
suppl

Th  
any sl  
floatin  
and U

## SOUNDINGS IN FEET







UNITED STATES - EAST COAST  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
PARTS OF

# COOSAW AND BROAD RIVER

**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for  
elemental information concerning aids to  
navigation.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important  
supplemental information.

**WARNING**  
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on  
single aid to navigation, particularly on  
lighting aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List  
or U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

### RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many  
floating aids to navigation. Individual radar  
reflector identification on these aids has been  
omitted from this chart.

### NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed  
below provides continuous marine weather  
broadcasts. The range of reception is variable,  
but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles  
from the antenna site.

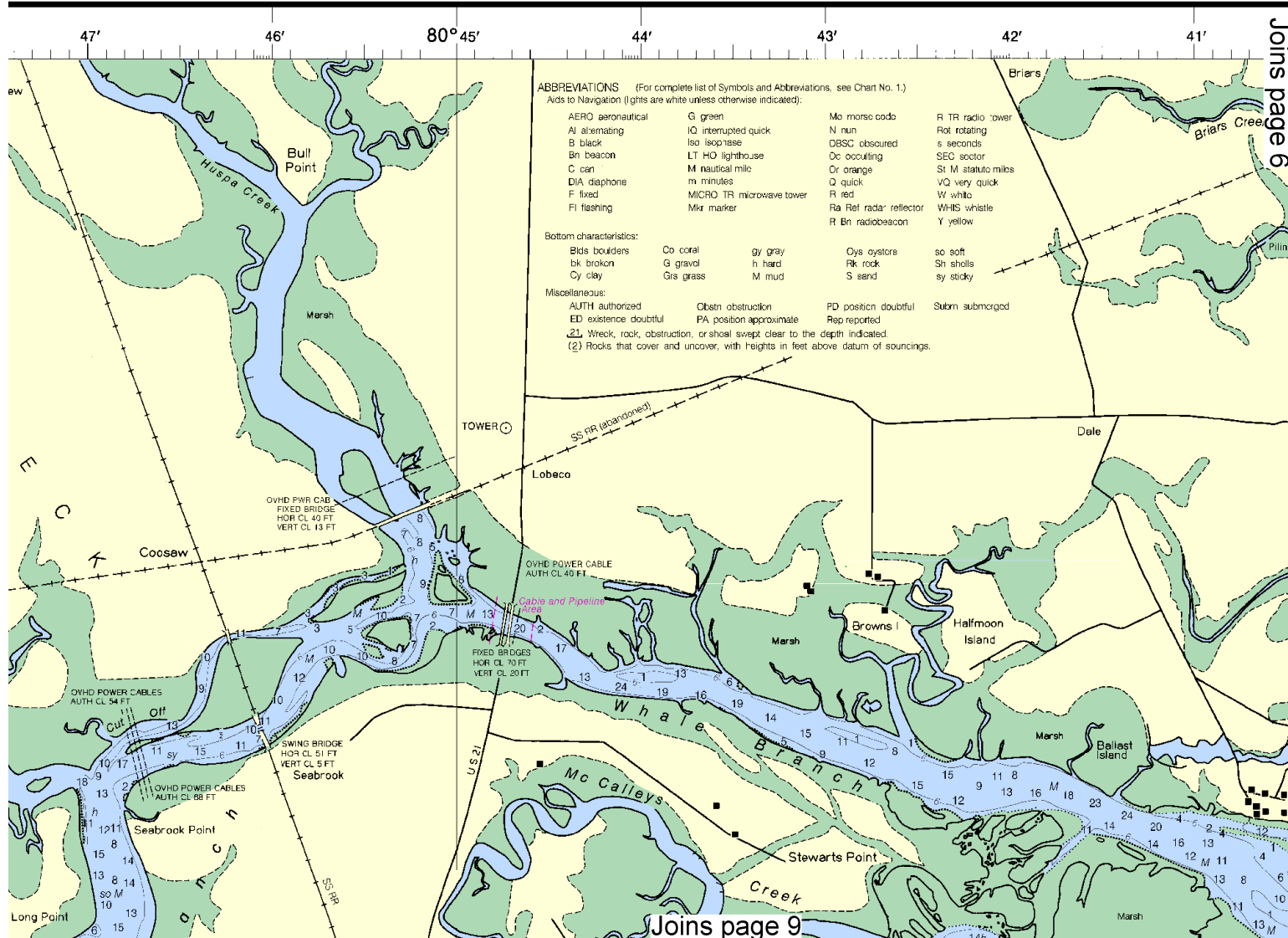
Charleston, SC	K4B-29	162.55 MHz
Savannah, Ga	KEC-85	162.40 MHz
Beaufort, SC	WXJ-23	162.475 MHz

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 32°30'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

**SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER**

Formerly C&GS 794, 1st Ed., Jan 1937 C-1937-456 KAPP 222



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



UNITED STATES - EAST COAST  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
PARTS OF

# OSAW AND BROAD RIVERS

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 32°30'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C&GS 794, 1st Ed., Jan 1937 C-1937-456 KAPP 222

### HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.678" northward and 0.622" eastward to agree with this chart.

### CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

### HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

### AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

### CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

### HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other severe weather may cause considerable damage to marine navigation and moored vessels, resulting in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths, and other information may have been damaged or destroyed. Mariners are urged to exercise caution and not rely upon the position or operation of aids to navigation or other facilities shown on this chart. Wrecks and submerged obstructions from charted locations. Pipelines may be moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise caution and are requested to report aids to navigation hazards to navigation to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard cutter.

### NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions are published in the Notice to Mariners. For the regulations may be obtained in any form, 7th Coast Guard District, the Office of the District Engineer, Charleston, SC.

Refer to charted regulation section.

Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1, (otherwise indicated).

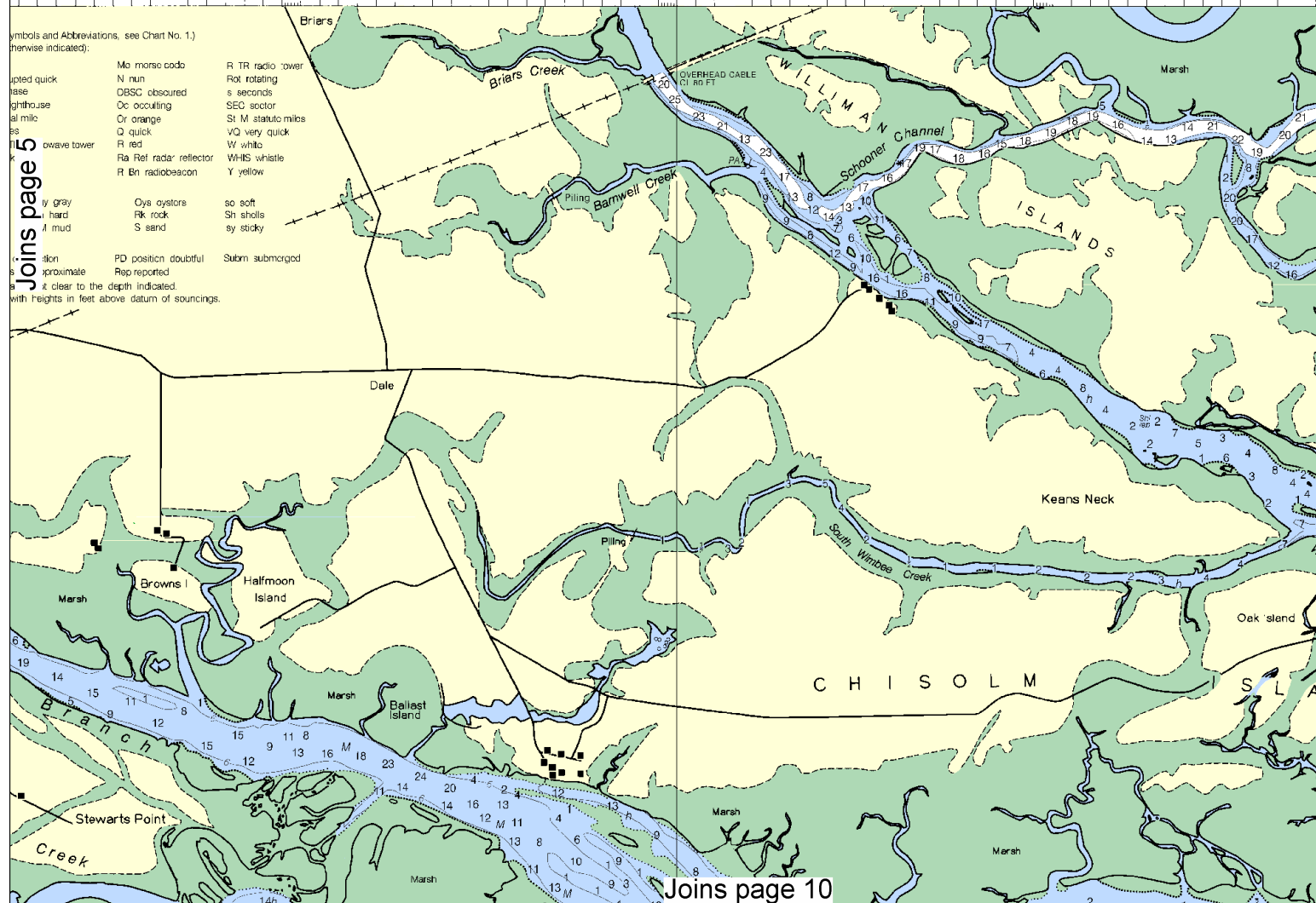
Mo morse code  
N nun  
OBSC obscured  
Oc occulting  
Or orange  
Q quick  
R red  
Ra Ref radar reflector  
R Br radiobeacon  
Y yellow

Oys oysters  
Rk rock  
S sand

so soft  
Sh shells  
sy sticky

PD position doubtful  
Rap reported  
at clear to the depth indicated.  
with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

Subm submerged



6



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

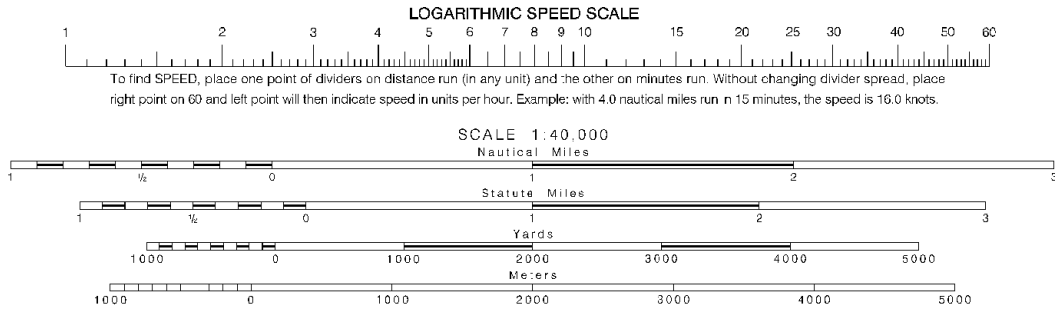


OPICAL STORMS  
d other major storms may  
marine structures, aids to  
suting in submerged debris

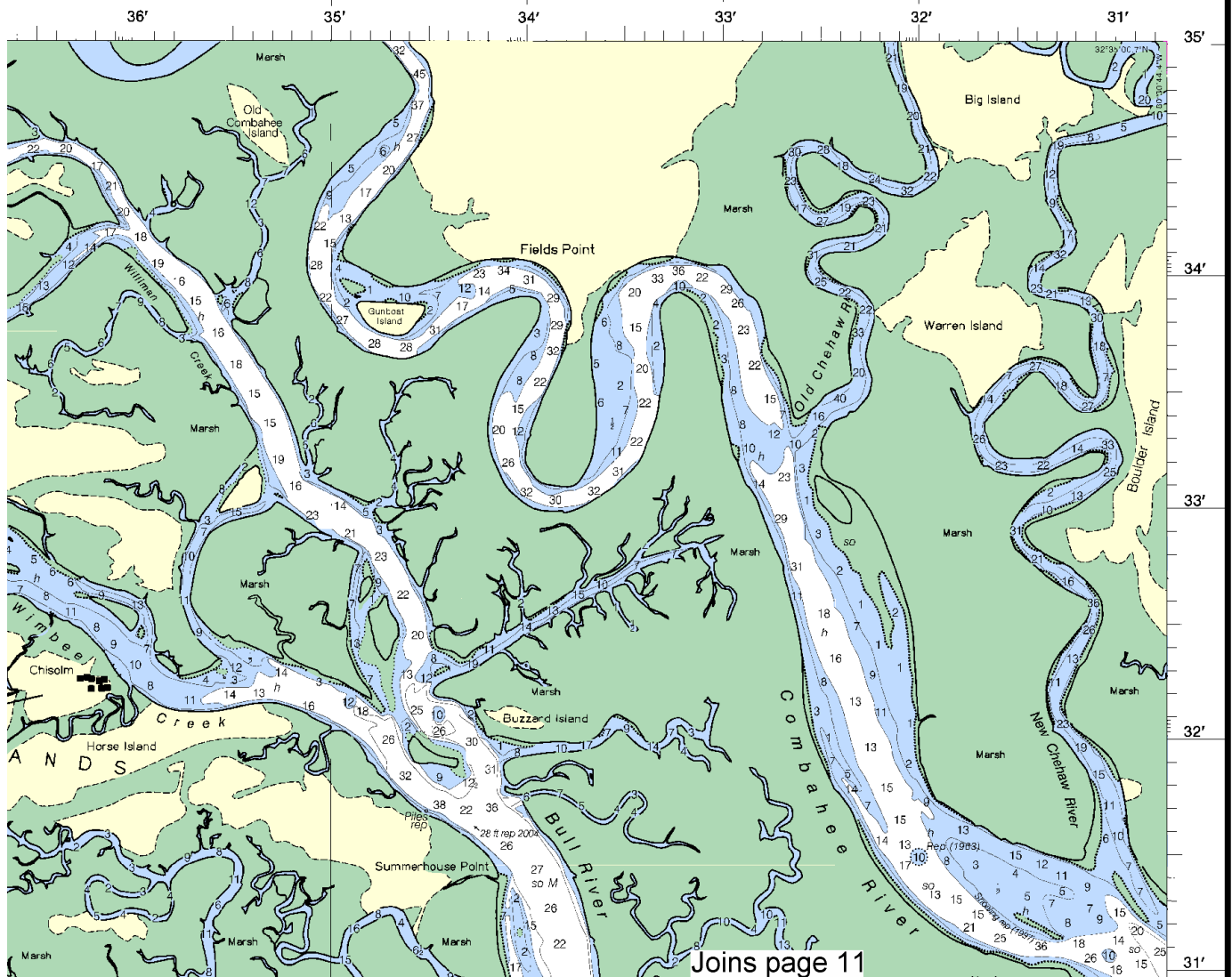
pths and shoreline may not  
these storms. Fixed aids to  
d or destroyed. Buoys may  
d positions, damaged, sunk,  
operative. Mariners should  
tion of an aid to navigation.  
ns may have been displaced  
ay have become uncovered

y extreme caution and are  
gation discrepancies and  
t United States Coast Guard

A  
ublished in Chapter 2, U.S.  
ions to Chapter 2 are pub-  
Information concerning  
l at the Office of the Com-  
ict in Miami, FL, or at the  
er, Corps of Engineers in  
section numbers.

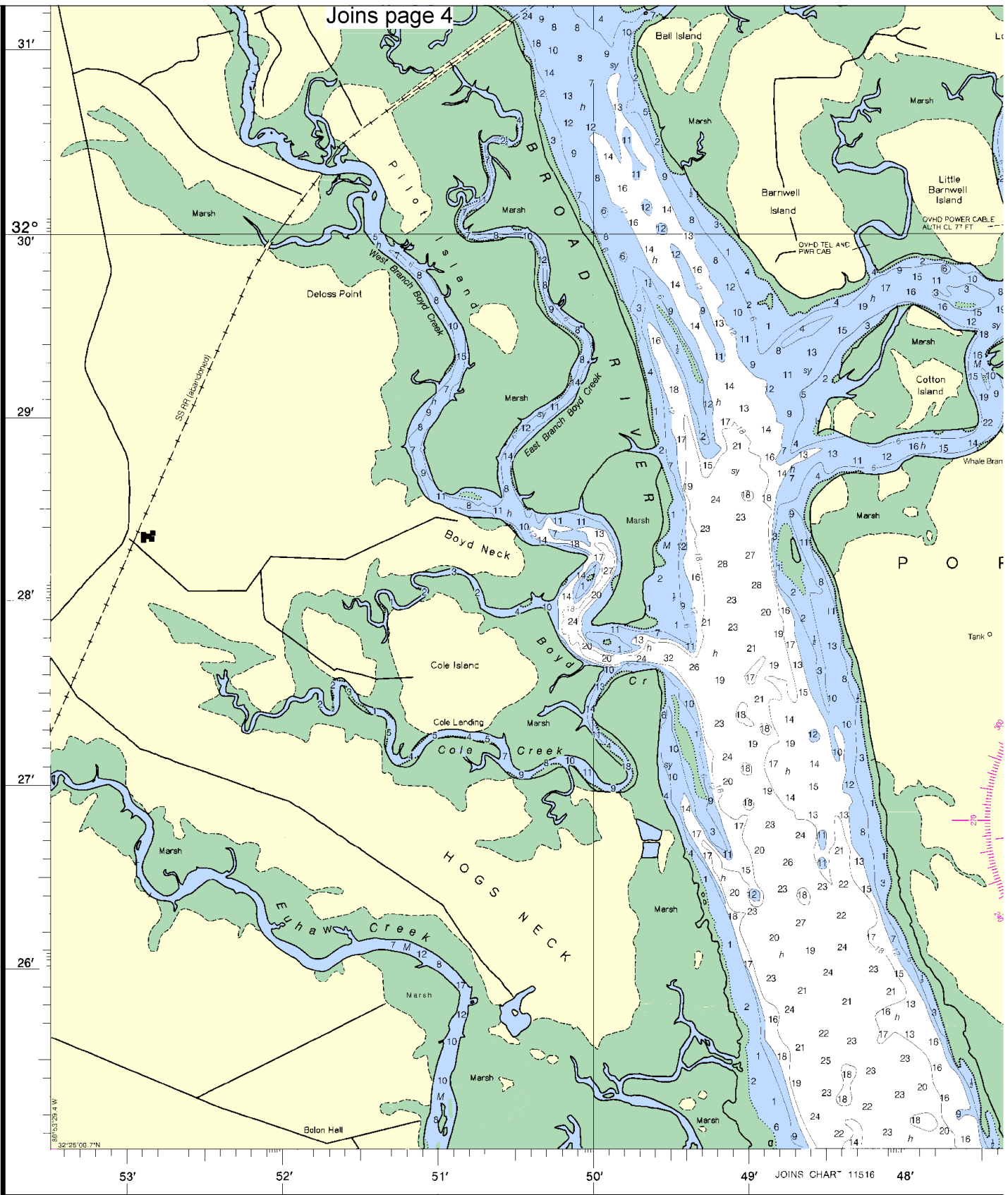


Nautical Chart Catalog No 1, Panel A



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

Joins page 4



12th Ed., Apr. / 03 ■ Corrected through NM Apr. 19/03  
Corrected through LNM Apr. 8/03

11519

**CAUTION**  
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additional improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3262.

8



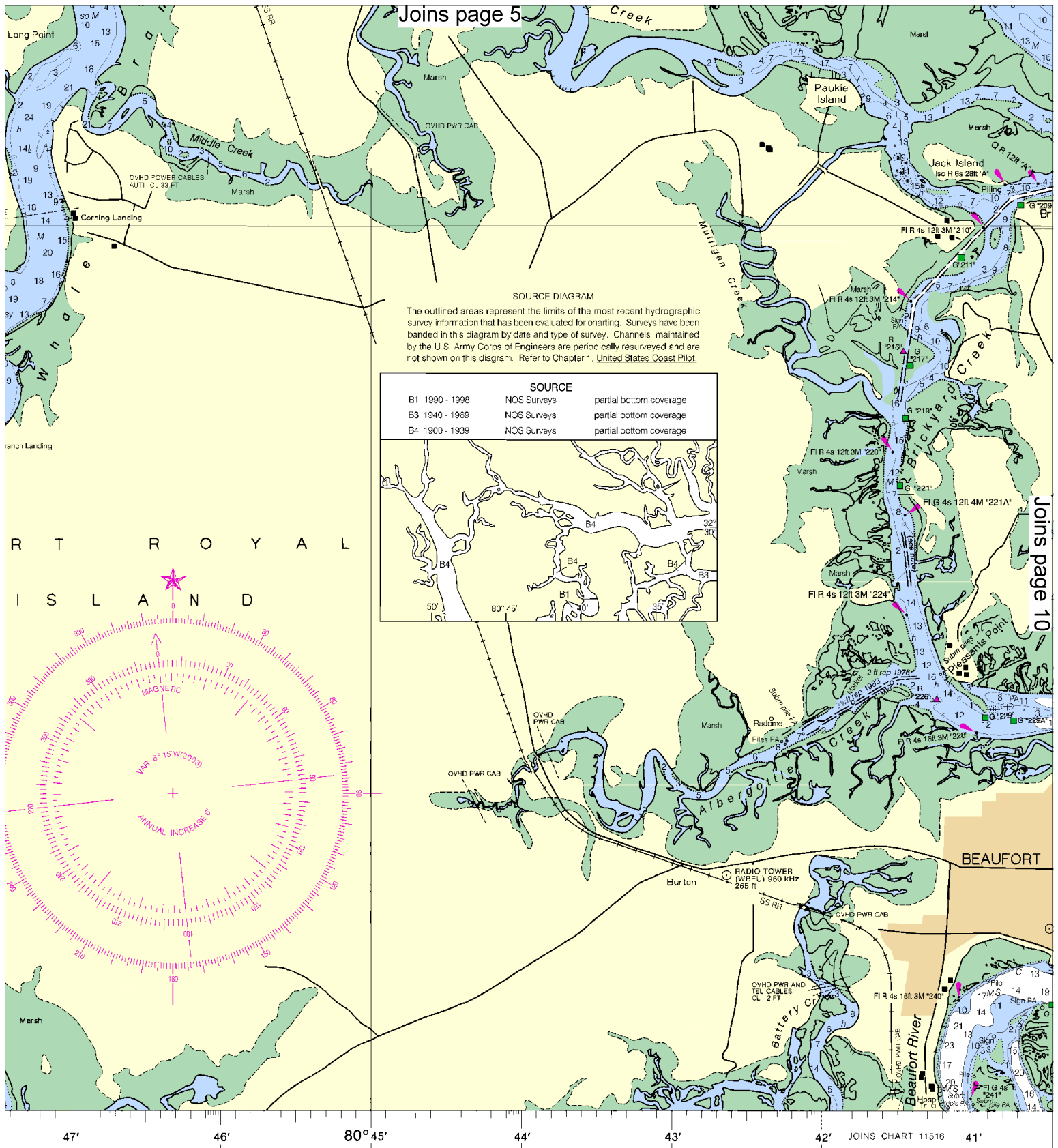
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

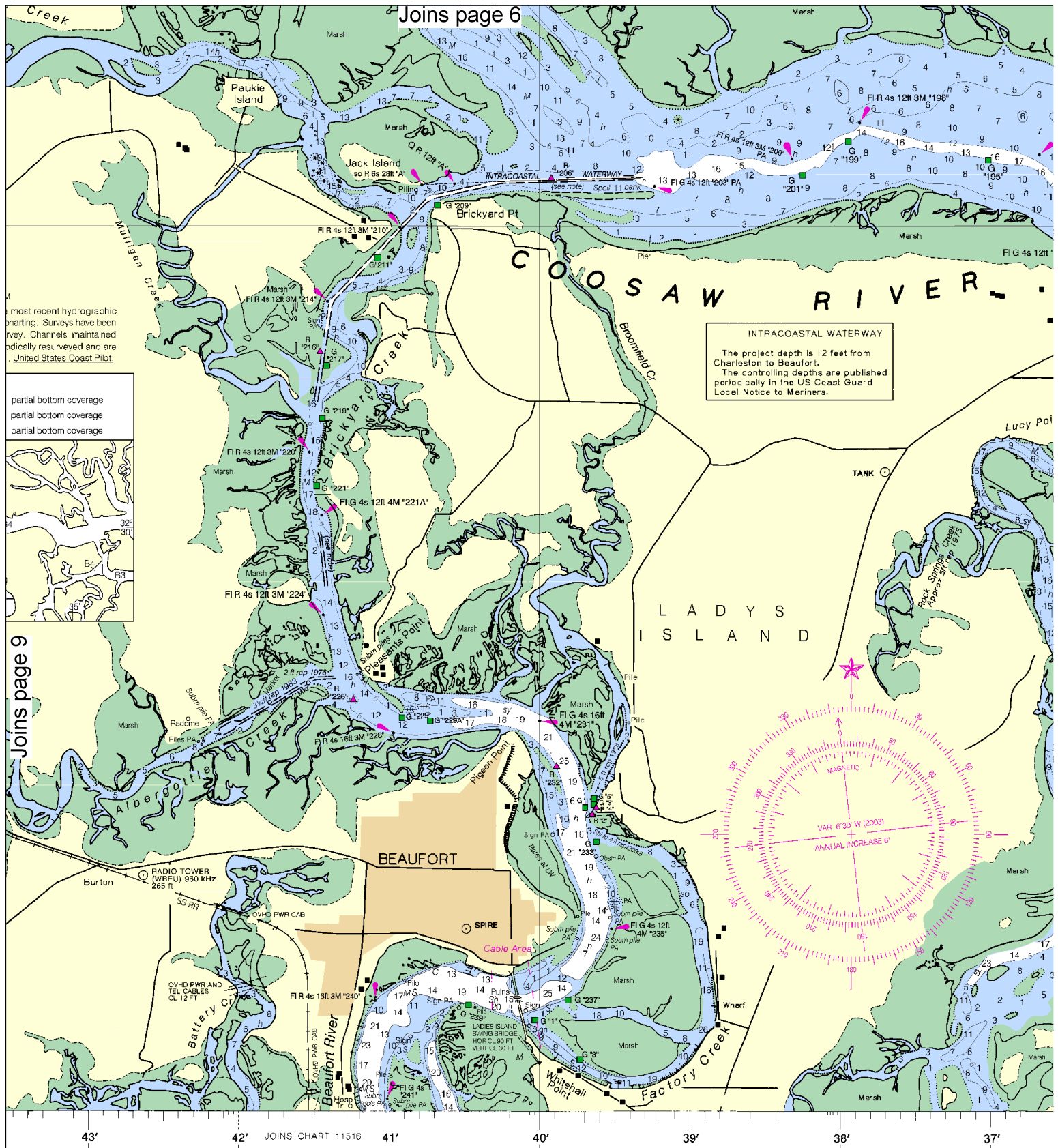






Navigation. The National  
 Ocean Service, or comments for  
 (52), National Ocean

Published at Washington, D.C.  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
 COAST SURVEY



Joins page 6

most recent hydrographic  
charting. Surveys have been  
urvey. Channels maintained  
periodically resurveyed and are  
United States Coast Pilot

partial bottom coverage  
partial bottom coverage  
partial bottom coverage

Joins page 9

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY  
The project depth is 12 feet from  
Charleston to Beaufort.  
The controlling depths are published  
periodically in the US Coast Guard  
Local Notice to Mariners.

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1

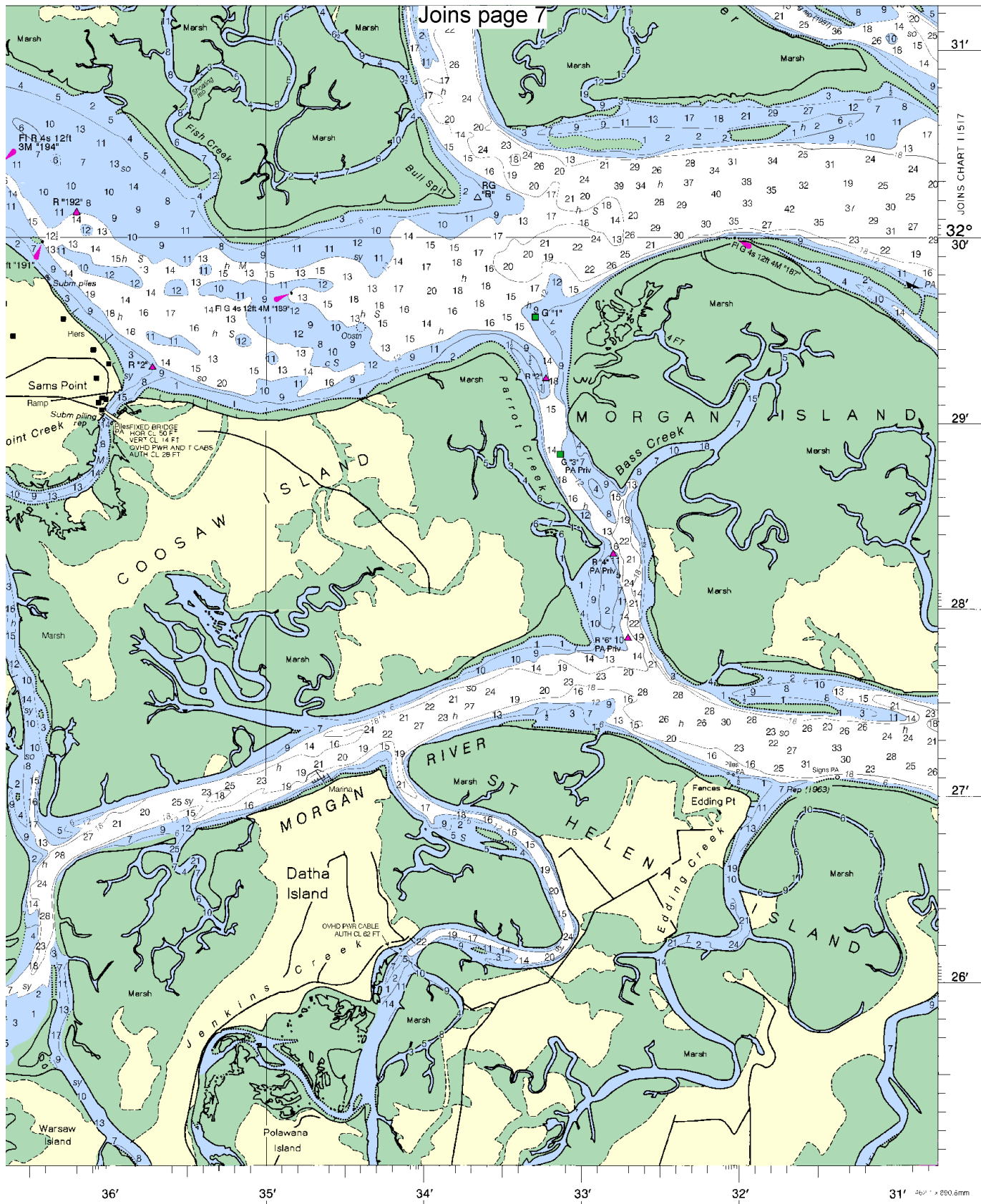


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

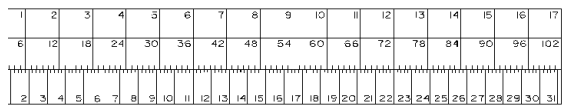




JOINS CHART 11517

ED NO 12

NSN 7642014010271  
NIMA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11519



Coosaw and Broad Rivers  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11519

11



## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Charleston** – 843-724-7616

**Coast Guard Tybee** – 912-786-5440

**Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

**SC Dept. of Natural Resources** – 800-922-5431

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).